

Valadao  
Van Hollen  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Visclosky  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden

Walorski  
Walz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waxman  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westmoreland

Williams  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Yoder  
Young (AK)  
Young (IN)

## NAYS—69

Amash  
Bass  
Becerra  
Blumenauer  
Campbell  
Capuano  
Chu  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cohen  
Conyers  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Doyle  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Fudge  
Gohmert  
Grayson  
Griffith (VA)  
Hahn  
Holt

Honda  
Huffman  
Jones  
Labrador  
Larson (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Lewis  
Lofgren  
Lummis  
Massie  
Matsui  
McClintock  
McDermott  
McGovern  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Pallone  
Payne  
Pingree (ME)  
Pocan  
Polis  
Posey

Quigley  
Rangel  
Ribble  
Rohrabacher  
Roybal-Allard  
Salmon  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanford  
Schakowsky  
Schradler  
Serrano  
Stockman  
Swalwell (CA)  
Thompson (CA)  
Tierney  
Velázquez  
Watt  
Welch  
Woodall  
Yarmuth  
Yoho

## NOT VOTING—13

Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Castro (TX)  
Davis, Danny  
Franks (AZ)

Jeffries  
Luján, Ben Ray  
(NM)  
McCarthy (NY)  
Peters (CA)

Radel  
Rush  
Waters  
Whitfield

□ 1836

Mr. WELCH changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. PETERS of California. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 641 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted “yes.”

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CASTRO. Mr. Speaker, I was not recorded on today's votes because I was absent due to awaiting the impending birth of my daughter. On rollcall No. 637 on motion on ordering the previous question on the Rule, had I been present, I would have voted “nay.”

On rollcall No. 638 on H. Res. 438, Rule providing consideration of the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment to H.J. Res. 59 and H.R. 3693, had I been present, I would have voted “nay.”

On rollcall No. 640 on H.J. Res. 59—Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 and Pathway for Sustainable Growth in Medicare (SGR) Reform Act of 2013, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

On rollcall No. 641 on H. Res. 441, providing for the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendments to H.R. 3304—National Defense Authorization Act, with an amendment, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent during the week of December 9, 2013. If I were present, I would have voted on the following: rollcall Vote No. 630: H.R. 3521—Department of Veterans Affairs Major Medical Facility Lease Authorization Act of 2013, “yea;” rollcall Vote No.

631: H.R. 1402—VA Expiring Authorities Extension Act of 2013, “yea;” rollcall Vote No. 632: H.R. 2019—Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act of 2013, “yea;” rollcall Vote No. 633: H.R. 2319—Native American Veterans' Memorial Amendments Act of 2013, “yea;” rollcall Vote No. 634: S. 1471—Alicia Dawn Koehl Respect for National Cemeteries Act, “yea;” rollcall Vote No. 635: H.R. 3212, “yea;” rollcall Vote No. 636: H.R. 1992—To amend the requirements relating to assessment of Israel's qualitative military edge over military threats, “yea;” rollcall Vote No. 637: H. Res. 438—On Ordering the Previous Question providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, “nay;” rollcall Vote No. 638: H. Res. 438—On Agreeing to the Resolution providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, “nay;” rollcall Vote No. 639: Journal Vote, “yea;” rollcall Vote No. 640: Motion to Concur in the Senate Amendment with Amendment to H.J. Res. 59, “yea;” rollcall Vote No. 641: H. Res. 441—National Defense Authorization Act, “yea.”

# PROVIDING FOR CORRECTIONS TO THE ENROLLMENT OF THE BILL H.R. 3304

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

## H. CON. RES. 71

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 3304, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:*

- (1) Strike sections 1 and 2.
- (2) Redesignate sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 as sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively.
- (3) Strike any matter following the end of the tables in title XLVII.
- (4) Amend the long title so as to read: “To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.”.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# HONORING THE LIFE, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND LEGACY OF NELSON MANDELA AND EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES ON HIS PASSING

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from further consideration of House Resolution 434, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

## H. RES. 434

Whereas Nelson Mandela's defiance of injustice and commitment to peace and reconciliation, were critical to achieving the abolition of apartheid, a system of racially based social, political, and economic discrimination, and to adopting in its place a system of multiparty democracy and universal suffrage for all South Africans;

Whereas on August 5, 1962, Nelson Mandela was arrested for his acts to end the discriminatory policies of apartheid and was found guilty of all charges against him and sentenced to life in prison;

Whereas during his imprisonment, Nelson Mandela was confined to a small cell and forced to perform hard labor while being gravely mistreated by prison officials;

Whereas during 18 of his 27 years of imprisonment on Robben Island, Nelson Mandela was permitted only one visitor a year, and for only 30 minutes;

Whereas Nelson Mandela remained resolute, refusing offers to renounce his struggle against oppression in exchange for his freedom, and became widely viewed and respected as a symbol of the anti-apartheid movement;

Whereas the United States Congress dramatically shifted its policy toward South Africa and supported the political ideals that Nelson Mandela struggled for, by enacting the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-440) on October 2, 1986, and has honored Nelson Mandela by passing the Mandela Freedom Resolution in the House of Representatives on September 18, 1984 (H. Res. 430), and in the Senate on October 10, 1984 (S. Res. 386), by adopting the resolution concerning United States support for the new South Africa on October 5, 1994 (H. Res. 560), and by awarding Nelson Mandela the Congressional Gold Medal on July 29, 1998;

Whereas on February 11, 1990, under growing international and domestic pressure, Nelson Mandela was released from prison, marking the end of his 27 years, 6 months, and 1 week of continuous incarceration;

Whereas former United States President William J. Clinton honored Nelson Mandela with the Philadelphia Liberty Medal in 1993;

Whereas in 1994, following the first fully representative, multiracial national elections, Nelson Mandela was elected on May 9 as President of the Democratic Republic of South Africa under a Government of National Unity;

Whereas President Nelson Mandela led the peaceful transition from minority rule and apartheid to a multicultural, multiracial democracy, and played a critical role in initiating South Africa's ongoing efforts to foster national reconciliation;

Whereas President Nelson Mandela sought to promote equal opportunity for jobs and education, access to social services, and quality-of-life improvements for all South Africans;

Whereas during the presidency of Nelson Mandela, South Africa established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate gross human rights violations committed during the apartheid years;

Whereas former United States President George W. Bush honored Nelson Mandela with the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2002; and

Whereas Nelson Mandela leaves a legacy that transcends his time and place in history